

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
4 October 2001 (04.10.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/74027 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H04L 29/06,**
H04Q 7/22, H04L 12/28

Helsinki (FI). NOTKOLA, Tuomo [FI/FI]; Salpausselän-
tie 5 E 87, FIN-00710 Helsinki (FI).

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/EP01/00465**

(74) Agents: **RUUSKANEN, Juha-Pekka et al.**; Page White
& Farrer, 54 Doughty Street, London WC1N 2LS (GB).

(22) International Filing Date: 16 January 2001 (16.01.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0007394.0 27 March 2000 (27.03.2000) GB

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ,
DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **NOKIA
NETWORKS OY** [FI/FI]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150
Espoo (FI).

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(72) Inventors; and

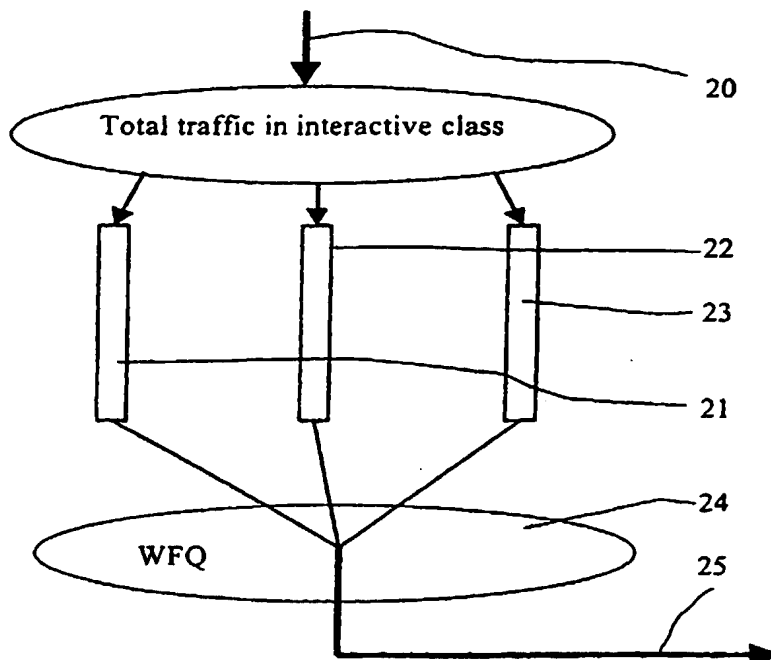
(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **MÄKELÄ, Tero**
[FI/FI]; Seljatie 1 A 14, FIN-00320 Helsinki (FI). **KARLS-
SON, Julius** [FI/FI]; Retkeilijäntäti 10 B 36, FIN-00980

Published:

— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: TRANSMITTING PACKET DATA



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to handling of data units in a node of a communication system. The data units are distributed in a plurality of transmission queues based on priority parameters that associate with the data units. The queues are weighted such that the weight of a queue defines the relative share of resources allocated to said queue in relation to the resources that are to be allocated to the other queues. The assigned weights can be adjusted based on information of the amount of logical connections that associate with the respective queue.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Transmitting Packet Data

Field of the Invention

- 5 The present invention relates to transmission of packet data in a telecommunications system.

Background of the Invention

- 10 Telecommunications networks typically operate in accordance with a given standard or specification which sets out what the various elements of the network are permitted to do and how that should be achieved. For example, the standard or specification may define whether the user, or more precisely,
- 15 user equipment or terminal is provided with circuit switched and/or packet switched service. The standard or specification may also define the communication protocols and/or parameters which shall be used for the connection. In other words, the standards and/or specifications define the "rules" on which
- 20 the communication can be based on. Examples of the different standards and/or specifications for wireless communication include, without limiting to these, specifications such as GSM (Global System for Mobile communications) or various GSM based systems (such as GPRS: General Packet Radio Service), AMPS
- 25 (American Mobile Phone System), DAMPS (Digital AMPS), WCDMA (Wideband Code Division Multiple Access) or TD/CDMA in UMTS (Time Division / Code Division Multiple Access in Universal Mobile Telecommunications System), IMT 2000 and so on.
- 30 In a typical wireless cellular communication system a base station serves mobile stations or similar terminal apparatus (mobile station MS in the GSM, User Equipment UE in the UMTS) via a wireless interface. Each of the cells of the cellular

system can be served by an appropriate transceiver apparatus. For example, in the WCDMA radio access network the cell is served by Node B, which is connected to and controlled by an element called as a radio network controller (RNC) node. In
5 the GSM radio network the cell is served by a base station (BTS), which is connected to and controlled by a base station controller (BSC) node. The BSC/RNC element may be connected to and controlled by a mobile switching center (MSC), a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) or similar facility. The controllers
10 of a network are typically interconnected and there may be one or more gateways, such as a Gateway MSC (GMSC) or a Gateway GPRS support node (GGSN), for connecting the cellular network to other networks, such as to circuit or packet switched telephone or data networks, such as the Internet or an
15 intranet. The gateway node provides one or several access points for the network to another network, that is a connection point between the two networks.

As mentioned above, the telecommunications network may be
20 capable of providing wireless packet switched services. Examples of such networks include the GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) network, EDGE (enhanced data rate for GSM evolution) Mobile Data Network or an appropriate third generation telecommunication system such as the CDMA (code
25 division multiple access) or TDMA (time division multiple access) based 3rd generation telecommunication systems that are sometimes referred to as Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS). All these relate to the transfer of data to and from mobile stations. For example, the
30 GPRS standard is provided in conjunction with the GSM (Global System for Mobile communications) standard. The GSM standard is a circuit switched service and is originally designed for speech services. There are elements of the GSM standard and

the GPRS standard which are in common. The GPRS networks are described in more detail e.g. in 3GPP Technical Specification 3G TS 23.060 version 3.2.0, "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Service description; Stage 2", January 2000. This document is incorporated herein by reference. An adaptation of the GPRS standard is also being proposed for use with the third generation standard UMTS, which typically uses code division multiple access. The packet data part of the UMTS is contained in the above referenced 23.060 specification, i.e. 23.060 applies for packet switched data both for the UMTS and the GPRS.

The released GPRS and UMTS specifications specify four traffic classes (conversational, streaming, interactive and background) for the quality of service (QoS). The conversational class is intended for voice calls. The streaming class is intended for real-time traffic, such as for video-on-demand services. The interactive class may cover non-real time traffic with small delays, such as web browsing. The background class is for traffic that may tolerate greater delays, such as delays of 1 to 5 seconds.

The data may flow within each of the classes via different data flows i.e. data streams. For example, the current proposals for a QoS standard define the interactive traffic class and traffic handling priority parameters. In other words, the data traffic between different data flow paths in the interactive traffic class can be prioritised with another QoS parameter. This further QoS parameter will be referred to in the following as traffic handling priority.

When the end-user of a connection requests for data from a remote equipment (e.g. a server), the interactive class scheme

may apply. The end-user may be a machine, a human and so on. Examples of the human interaction with the remote equipment include web browsing, data base retrieval, server access and so on. Examples of machines interaction with the remote
5 equipment include polling for measurement records, automatic data base enquiries (tele-machines) and so on.

Interactive traffic is a data communication scheme that on an overall level may be characterised by the request-response
10 pattern of the end-user. At the message destination there is an entity expecting the message (response) within a certain time period. Round trip delay time is therefore one important attribute of the scheme. Another characteristic feature of the interactive traffic is that the content of the data packets
15 must be transparently transferred. The transfer should also occur with as low bit error rate as possible.

The traffic handling priority may be defined as a feature that specifies the relative importance for handling of all service
20 data units (SDUs) belonging e.g. to a UMTS bearer compared to the SDUs of other bearers. The service data units (SDUs) may comprise a data packet or any other data transmission entity that may be seen as forming a unit.

25 The data units may be transferred via the network as a Packet Data Protocol (PDP) context. More particularly, PDP context refers to the part of the data connection that goes through the packet switched network (e.g. the GPRS/UMTS network). The PDP context can be seen as a logical connection from the
30 wireless station to the access point of a gateway node, such as the GGSN, the access point being the connection point between the e.g. GPRS/UMTS mobile network and an external data network. The PDP context may also be referred to, instead of

the term logical connection, as a logical association between the access point and the user.

The purpose of the priority feature within the interactive
5 class is to be able to differentiate between the different
bearer qualities. This is handled by using a traffic handling
priority attribute, to allow the mobile network to schedule
traffic accordingly. By definition, the priority is an
alternative to absolute guarantees, and thus these two
10 attribute types may not be used together for a single bearer.

The number of the PDP contexts is continuously changing. The
inventors have found that this may make it difficult to keep
the relative priorities of the PDP contexts in the interactive
15 traffic class during the configuration thereof. The prior art
known to the inventors does not recognise or address the
problem. The current specifications or proposals for the
standards do not specify any manner how to accomplish the
actual treatment of the data packets that belong to the PDP
20 contexts i.e. logical connections or associations in the
interactive traffic class and may have different traffic
handling priorities.

The handling of the data packets, however, may need to be
25 addressed before implementing the system in order to provide
fair treatment of individual data flows. A possibility would
be to use a WFQ (weighted fair queuing) to address the
problem. However, the simple use of WFQs might neglect the
number of the logical connections using each traffic handling
30 priority. This might also lead to unfair behaviour in a
congestion situation e.g. such that a PDP context with a lower
traffic handling priority has a possibility of receiving
better service than a PDP context with higher traffic handling

priority. In other words, a PDP context with a higher priority might experience lower throughput than a PDP context with a lower priority if the number of PDP contexts with the higher priority exceeds a critical value. In addition, a fair

5 treatment of the logical connections PDP contexts based on the traffic handling priorities, or other similar parameters, may also be desired since in some applications the end users may be charged based on (entirely or partially) said parameters.

10 Summary of the Invention

It is an aim of the embodiments of the present invention to address one or several of the above problems.

15 According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of handling a plurality of data units in a node of a communication system, wherein the plurality of data units are distributed in the node in a plurality of transmission queues based on the priority of the data units,
20 the method comprising: assigning weights to the queues of the plurality of transmission queues, the weight of a queue defining the share of resources that is to be allocated for the queue; and adjusting the assigned weight of a queue of the plurality of transmission queues based on information of the
25 amount of logical connections that associate with said queue.

In a more specific embodiment the adjusting is accomplished by multiplying the weight of the queue by the number of the logical connections that associate with said queue. The
30 transmission queues may also belong to an interactive traffic class of the quality of service classes. The number of data units that is to be transferred from a queue may be based on the relative weight of the queue. The adjusted weight of a

queue of the plurality of transmission queues may indicate the number of data units that is to be transferred from said queue before transferring data units from a next queue. The weights may be adjusted dynamically. The weights may be adjusted
5 during activation or deactivation of the logical connections.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a node for a communication system, comprising: means for receiving a stream of data units, the data units
10 associating with different priorities; means for distributing the data units into a plurality of transmission queues based on the priorities of the data units; means for assigning weights for the transmission queues, the weight of a queue defining the share of resources to be allocated for the queue;
15 and means for adjusting the weight assigned to a queue based on information of the amount of logical connections that associate with the queue, wherein the node is adapted to transfer data units from the queues based on the adjusted weights.

20

The embodiments of the invention may enable fair treatment of the data packet contexts and maintenance of the desired relative priorities between the logical packet data connections in a traffic class regardless of the number of the
25 packet data contexts within the class. The embodiments may also enable dynamic distribution of data forwarding resources in a node of a communication system.

Brief Description of Drawings

30

For better understanding of the present invention, and in order to show how the invention may be implemented in

practice, reference will now be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shown a communication network in which the embodiments of the present invention may be used;

5 Figure 2 shows an embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 3 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of one embodiment of the present invention.

10 Description of Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

Reference is made to Figure 1 which shows a communication system in which the embodiments of the present invention may be employed. The system is capable of providing wireless
15 packet switched services for a user 1 thereof. The area covered by the communication system may be divided into a plurality of cells or similar access entities (not shown). Each cell has associated therewith a base station 6. Depending on the standard being used by the network, the base station is
20 sometimes referred to as node B, for example in the third generation standards. The term base station will be used in this document to encompass all elements which transmit to wireless stations or the like via the air interface. A mobile station 1 i.e. the wireless user equipment is arranged to
25 communicate with the respective base station. It should be appreciated that the term mobile stations is indented to cover any suitable type of wireless user equipment, such as portable data processing devices and web browsers.

30 The embodiment of the invention is described in the context of a UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) and a GPRS (General Packet radio Service) and communications involving packet data. However, it should be appreciated that

embodiments of the present invention are applicable to any other communication system which deals with packet data, non-packet data or even voice communication or the like, such as the IMT 2000, wireless LAN or different access networks.

5

The elements of a UMTS network system 2 will now be discussed in more detail. The mobile station or user equipment 1 is arranged to communicate via the air interface with a respective base station 6. The base station is controlled by a radio network controller RNC 7. The radio network controller RNC and the base station may sometimes be referred to as the radio network subsystem RNS 8 or radio access network RAN. It should be appreciated that a UMTS network is typically provided with more than one RNC, and that each radio network controller is arranged generally to control more than one base station 6 although only one base station is shown in Figure 1. The elements of the RNS can be included in either or both of the RNC and the base station. This is an implementation issue.

20 The radio network subsystem 8 may be connected to a SGSN (serving GPRS support node) 14. The SGSN 14 keeps track of the mobile station's location and performs security functions and access control. The functions of the SGSN are defined in more detail e.g. in the 3GPP specification 23.060. The SGSN 14 is connected to a GGSN (gateway GPRS support node) 16. The GGSN 16 provides interworking with an external packet switched network 3. In other words, the GGSN 16 acts as a gateway between the UMTS network 2 and the external data network 3, such as an IP based data network. The functions of a typical GGSN are also defined in the referenced 3GPP specification.

Although not shown, the network system 2 may also be connected to conventional telecommunication networks, such as to a GSM

based cellular public land mobile network (PLMN) or to a public switched telephone network (PSTN). The various networks may be interconnected to each other via appropriate interfaces and/or gateways.

5

Referring now also to Figures 2 and 3, the embodiments provide a method to differentiate the treatment of data packets of the total traffic 20 belonging to an interactive traffic class.

The interactive traffic class may have various traffic

10 handling priorities, Figure 2 showing three different priority classes. The embodiments described in the following enable determination of a relative priority of a packet data protocol (PDP) context compared to other PDP contexts in the

interactive traffic class. The following embodiment may be

15 implemented in the GGSN 16 of Figure 1, and more precisely, by means of a data processing unit 11 of the GGSN. However, it should be appreciated that the embodiment may also be applied in other network nodes of the network 2 as well, such as in the SGSN 14 and the RNC 7. The embodiments may also be applied

20 in the mobile station 1.

In Figure 2, separate send queues 21, 22 and 23 are assigned for each of the three traffic handling priorities in the interactive traffic class. The data packets are sent forward

25 from the queues e.g. by using WFQ (Weighted Fair Queuing) method. The WFQ function 24 may be implemented such that the weights of the queues are configurable by the user of the network element (e.g. the operator of the network 2 or the user of the mobile station 1). The embodiments of the present

30 invention enable dynamic adjustment of the weights of the queues in accordance with the number of the PDP contexts that are using the queues. The weights of the queues may be assigned and/or the dynamic changing of the weights is

preferably implemented during the activation/deactivation of the PDP contexts i.e. the logical connections between the user 1 and the access point 16. By means of the dynamic adjustment of the weights the relative priorities of the data packets in the interactive traffic class may remain the same regardless of the number of the active PDP contexts.

The following considers situation where the user has configured the weights of the traffic handling priority queues 21-23 to be 5, 3, and 2, respectively. That is, if a same amount of PDP context is located in each of the traffic handling priority queues and each of the queues continuously contains queuing data packets, five packets may be firstly taken from the first queue 21, then three packets may be taken from the second queue 22, and finally two packets may be taken from the third queue 23, where after five packets may be taken from the first queue 21 and so on. The total output would be formed so that the data stream 21 having the highest priority would take up 50% of the traffic while the data stream 22 would take 30% and the data stream 3 would take 20% of the entire traffic 20.

However, if the number of the PDP contexts using each queue is not equal, the configured weights cannot be used as such, because they no longer reflect the relative priorities of the queues. For example, if the number of the PDP contexts in the traffic handling priority 21 is 100, the number of the PDP contexts in the traffic handling priority 22 is 10 and the number of the PDP contexts in the traffic handling priority 23 is 50, the outcome would be unfair for the users of the node, as the context with a lower priority may be transmitted before the packets with a higher priority. More particularly, the PDP context with traffic handling priority 22 would experience

higher throughput than the PDP context with the traffic handling priority 21.

In accordance with the embodiments, this may be overcome by multiplying the configured weight by the number of the PDP contexts with the same traffic handling priority. In the above-mentioned example the effective weights would thus be in accordance with Table 1 below, wherein 'Priority W' designates the initial configured weight:

	1 st Queue	2 nd Queue	3 rd Queue
Priority W	5	3	2
Contexts	100	10	50
Weights	500	30	100

Table 1

As can be seen from the above, the weight of the highest priority (1st) queue would be 500, the weight of the medium priority (2nd) queue would be 30 and the weight of the lowest priority (3rd) queue would be 100, thereby reflecting the relative priorities of the queues. The weights are used so that the number of packets defined by the effective weight is taken sequentially from each queue in the priority order. That is, the data packet handling function 24 will transmit first 500 1st priority packets from the queue 21, followed by 30 2nd priority packets from queue 22 and 100 3rd priority packets from the queue 23.

If the queues contain a large number of PDP contexts and the distribution of the PDP contexts is substantially uneven, it may be that the WFQ 24 cannot function in the most efficient manner because the possibly substantially high values of the effective weights (the order of the weights may in some

circumstances be even hundreds of thousands or even more).

This may cause intolerable delays in the queues with lower priorities. A solution for this is use of e.g. a WF²Q

algorithm or similar capacity distribution scheme that evens

5 the situation. A further embodiment of the invention discussed in the following aims to provide a more even distribution of the packets.

Lets assume that a great number packets are queuing for

10 transmission in a node. The three queues 21 to 23 are weighted 5, 3 and 2, respectively. as is shown by Table 2 below.

	1 st Queue	2 nd Queue	3 rd Queue
Priority W	5	3	2
Contexts	100 000	10 000	1000
Weights	500 000	30 000	2000

Table 2

15 The total number of data packets would be 532 000. The first queue forms a big "lump" of 500 000 packets, which may in some circumstances cause too long delay for the 2nd and 3rd queues. According to an embodiment the order of the transmission of the data packets is to randomly select the next data packet

20 based on probabilities that are determined for each of the queues based on the assigned weights. The probabilities may be determined e.g. in the following manner. The probability that a data packet is selected from the 1st queue is $500000/532000 = 0.940$, from the 2nd queue is $500000/532000 = 0.056$, and

25 from the 3rd queue is $500000/532000 = 0.004$. Over a longer period of time, the above scheme may provide an appropriate distribution of the bearer resources between the queues such that none of the queues experiences unreasonably long delays.

According to another possibility, the large "lumps" are split to smaller entities. This may be accomplished e.g. by dividing the weights by an appropriate integer, such as by 100 or 1000, thereby reducing the effective weights of the queues. If

5 integer 1000 is used for the Table 2 example, this would lead to the following sequence of data packets: 500 from the 1st queue, 30 from the 2nd queue, 2 from the 3rd queue, 500 from the 1st queue and so on.

10 It should be appreciated that whilst embodiments of the present invention have been described in relation to the interactive class of the third generation GPRS and/or UMTS, the embodiments of the present invention are applicable to any other classes of any other appropriate standard. The logical
15 connection may also sometimes be referred to as logical associations or bit pipes.

It is also noted herein that while the above describes exemplifying embodiments of the invention, there are several
20 variations and modifications which may be made to the disclosed solution without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A method of handling a plurality of data units in a node of a communication system, wherein the plurality of data units are distributed in the node in a plurality of transmission queues based on the priority of the data units, the method comprising:
- assigning weights to the queues of the plurality of transmission queues, the weight of a queue defining the share of resources that is to be allocated for the queue; and
- adjusting the assigned weight of a queue of the plurality of transmission queues based on information of the amount of logical connections that associate with said queue.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the adjusting is accomplished by multiplying the weight of the queue by the number of logical connections that associate with said queue.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the quality of service feature of the communication system defines a plurality of traffic classes, the transmission queues belonging to an interactive traffic class of said plurality of traffic classes.
4. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the weights are assigned to the queues based on a weighted fair queuing scheme.
5. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the number of data units that is to be transferred from a queue is based on the relative weight of the queue.

6. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the adjusted weight of a queue of the plurality of transmission queues indicates the number of data units that is to be transferred from said queue before transferring data units
5 from a next queue.

7. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the transmission sequence of the queues is based on the priority parameters.

10 8. A method as claimed in any of claim 1 to 5, wherein data is transferred from the queues based on probabilities that are computed based on information of the adjusted weights of the respective queues and the total amount of data to be transferred.

15 9. A method as claimed in any of claim 1 to 4, wherein the weights are divided by an integer, and the number of data units that is to be transferred from a queue is based on a relative value obtained by the division.

20 10. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the weights are adjusted dynamically.

25 11. A method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the weights are adjusted during activation or deactivation of logical connections.

30 12. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the communication system comprises a first packet switched network that provides wireless services for wireless stations and a second packet switched network, and wherein the data units are to be transmitted between the first and the second packet switched networks.

13. A method as claimed in any of the preceding claims,
wherein the node comprises one of the following: a gateway
between two communication networks; a control node of
5 communication network; a control node of a radio access
network; a wireless station.

14. A node for a communication system, comprising:
means for receiving a stream of data units, the data
10 units associating with different priorities;
means for distributing the data units into a plurality of
transmission queues based on the priorities of the data units;
means for assigning weights for the transmission queues,
the weight of a queue defining the share of resources to be
15 allocated for the queue; and
means for adjusting the weight assigned to a queue based
on information of the amount of logical connections that
associate with the queue, wherein the node is adapted to
transfer data units from the queues based on the adjusted
20 weights.

15. A node as claimed in claim 14, wherein the means for
adjusting the weights are adapted to multiply the weight
assigned for the queue by the number of logical connections
25 that have the corresponding priority.

16. A node as claimed in claim 14 or 15, wherein the
transmission queues belong to an interactive traffic class of
the quality of service classes.

30 17. A node as claimed in any of claims 14 to 16, wherein the
means for adjusting the weights are adapted to adjust the
weights dynamically.

18. A node as claimed in any of claims 14 to 17, wherein the communication system comprises a first packet switched network that provides wireless services for wireless stations and a
5 second packet switched network, and wherein the data units are to be transmitted between the first and the second packet switched networks.

19. A node as claimed in any of the claims 14 to 18, wherein
10 the node comprises one of the following: a gateway between two communication networks; a control node of communication network; a control node of a radio access network; a wireless station.

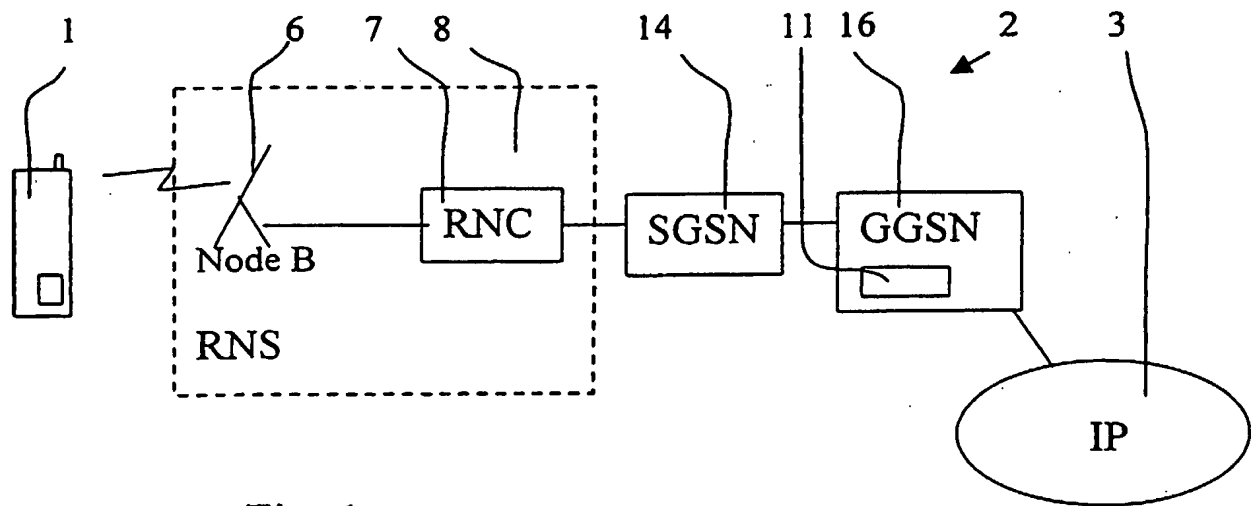


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

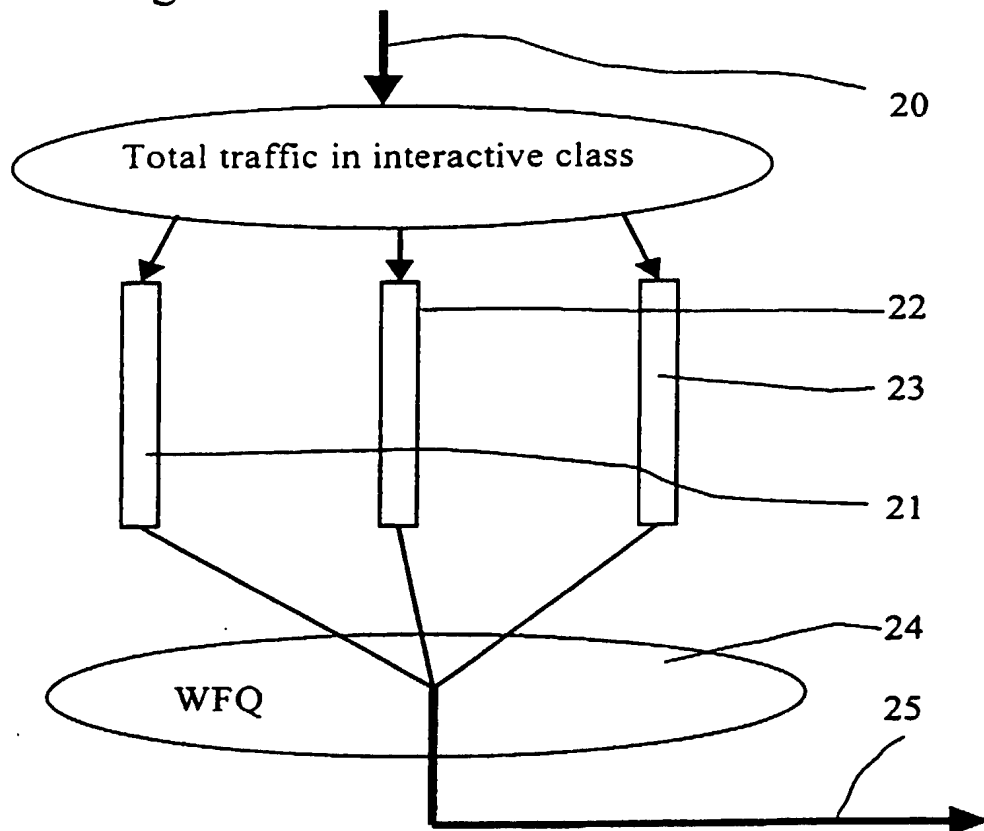
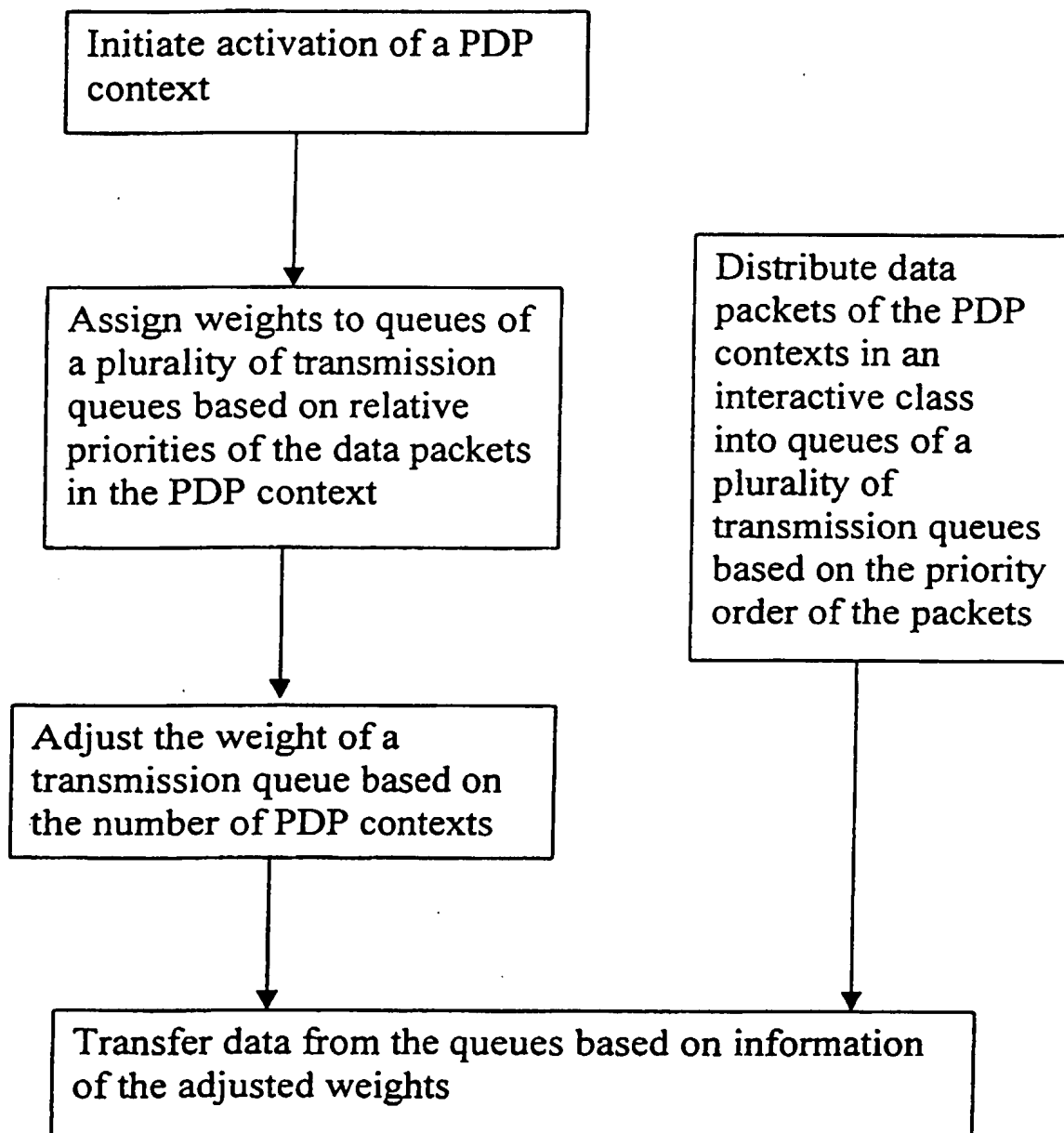


Fig. 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/EP 01/00465

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04L29/06 H04Q7/22 H04L12/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04L H04Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC, COMPENDEX, IBM-TDB

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	"WEIGHTED QUEUEING ALGORITHM FOR EFFICIENT ASYNCHRONOUS TRANSFER MODE TRAFFIC SHAPING" IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, US, IBM CORP. NEW YORK, vol. 39, no. 4, 1 April 1996 (1996-04-01), pages 161-163, XP000587459 ISSN: 0018-8689 page 162, line 1 -page 163, line 4 ---	1-11, 14-17
A	WO 99 05828 A (ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M) 4 February 1999 (1999-02-04) page 10, line 7 - line 13 page 21, line 7 -page 23, line 11 claims 32,47; figure 11 --- -/--	12,13, 18,19

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 May 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

11/05/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5618 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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